trally sponsored scheme on National Programme on Improved Chulhas is being implemented in all the States/U.Ts including in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Nearly 16,000 Improved Chulhas have already been installed in the State of Arunachal Pradesh so far.

(b) The Allocation of funds under the above programme is based on approved rates and norms. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs has been released to the State of Arunachal Pradesh as first instalment for the programme for target of 5,000 chulhas.

(c) and (d) Strategies such as active involvement of users, Non Governmental Organisation, Self Employed Workers; Market promotion measures; publicity and awareness campaigns etc. have been adopted under the above programme during 1993-94 for wider extension to remote areas and villages.

Under Utilisation of Solar Energy

2217. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in a recent report about utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy particularly the Solar Energy, pointed to the grave under utilisation of solar energy in street lighting, domestic lighting, working of water pumps etc. in West Bengal and other States;

(b) if so, what was the extent of under-utilisation of solar energy, in various modes, pointed out by CAG; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken to monitor the use of solar energy equipments and do ensure fuller utilisation of Solar Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the recent report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the average failure rates of solar photovoltaic street lighting, domestic lighting and water pumping systems ranged from 33 to 100 percent, 25 to 94 percent and 41 to 100 percent respectively. The under-utilisation of the systems varies from State to State and is stated to be due to the lack of proper maintenance, improper site selection, overstocking of systems, keeping equipments/systems idle and lack of monitoring.

(c) The steps taken to ensure fuller utilisation of solar photovoltaic systems includes stress on proper maintenance and security of the systems by the implementing State agencies/beneficiaries, rectification of the non-functional systems and expenditious installation of the over-stocked systems. A budget provision of Rs. 1 crore during 1993-94 has been made for training, repairs and maintenance of these solar photovoltaic systems. In addition, the implementation of the programme has been given a new orientation, involving market oriented schemes and socially oriented schemes. Stress is now being given on the procurement of the complete systems from one source, rather than components from different sources by the State Agencies to ensure proper maintenance and after sales service.

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के दोहन के लिए राज्यों को राज-सहायता

2218. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह :**
श्री रत्न बहादुर राय:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के दोहन का निर्णय लिया है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राज्य क्षेत्र अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में विद्युत उत्पादन करने वाली राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत राज-सहायता प्रदान करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है :

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों से कोई अनुरोध/प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब-कब और सरकार ने अब तक उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गैर पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत राज्यमंत्री और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री एस॰ कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) और (ख) सरकार अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों से ग्रिड किस्म के विद्युत के उत्पादन पर विशेष बल दे रही है । नई नीति और कार्य योजना का उद्देश्य पवन, जल विद्युत और अन्य स्रोतों के माध्यम से लगभग 2000 मेगा विद्युत का उत्पादन करना है । 3 मेगा तक की लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए निजी, सरकारी अथवा सहकारी क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं की श्रेणी पर निर्भर करते हुए निर्माण कार्यों और अन्य विद्युत उपकरणों की स्वीकार्य पूंजीगत लागत की 50 प्रतिशत तक